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TOPICAL ISSUES TRAINING STUDENTS OF CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY AT THE ENGLISH LESSON

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ANNOTATION

The article deals with the main groups of professional vocabulary in English, students of chemical engineering specialties, as well as various exercises that help students learn specific vocabulary.

KEY WORDS: ***professional vocabulary, chemistry, teaching English.***

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются основные группы профессиональной лексики на английском языке, слушатели химико-технологических специальностей, а также различные упражнения, помогающие студентам усвоить конкретную лексику.

Ключевые слова: *профессиональная лексика, химия, обучение английскому языку.*

At a special level of development of higher education, one of the urgent problems is the priority of the qualitative study of professional vocabulary in a foreign language among students of various specialties. Successful ownership of an operation is a prerequisite for getting interesting jobs, the likely presence of different countries, for continuing development outside the country and professional growth in the chosen field of specialization.

Lexical knowledge has a successful mastery of the basics of all types of river activities. Lexical research is understood not only as a set of linguistic data about a foreign word, but also as knowledge of the operation of programs with a word, i.e. cases of special need with a foreign word.

In our work, we divide the professional vocabulary studied by chemistry students into several groups: general scientific terms (property - property, detect - communicate, development - development, undergo - transfer, etc.), basic chemical concepts (substance - substance, substance - substance, matter, chemical element - chemical element, etc.), the name of the scale, follows, etc. (Periodic table - periodic system of elements, Celsius scale - Celsius scale, etc.), names of chemical elements (hydrogen - hydrogen, oxygen - oxygen, helium - helium, etc.), name of chemical compounds (hydrochloric acid - hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride - sodium chloride, sulfuric acid - sulfuric acid, etc.), the names of instruments and instruments in the laboratory (test tube - test tube, flask - flask, beaker - beaker, Bunsen burner - Bunsen burner, etc. .),

Lexical exercises aimed at the study of professional vocabulary by students of chemical and technological specialties can be divided into two categories:

1) memorization of a word, its semantics in unity with background and grammatical dispersion;

2) the formation of phrases and sentences.

Here are sports games of the first category.

Name the chemical devices that you see in the picture (Name the images in the picture of chemical devices).

Match the following English words and their Russian equivalents (Sop mira is an English word and its Russian equivalent).

Find pairs of synonyms (Find pairs of synonyms): matter, various, basic, quantity, often, different, use, quantity, application, often, substance, basic.

Find pairs of antonyms (Find pairs of antonyms): simple, constant, diluted, early, involving, unifying,

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dependent, individual, complex, concentrated, independent, general, late, alternative, developing, separate.

Open the brackets by choosing the appropriate word (Open brackets by choosing the appropriate word):

1. (Scales, calorimeter, thermometer) - a device that determines the quantity, not the quality, of heat in the body.

2. If the chemist determines the mass, he must use (flask, thermometer, scales).

3. (calorimeter, flask, microscope) are used if a chemist must examine small samples of a substance.

4. To measure the volume of gases, the chemist uses (burettes, pipettes, gas burettes).

Open the brackets by choosing the appropriate form of the adjective (closing the bracket by choosing the one that appears under the manifestation):

1. Atoms are not (smaller, smallest) particles, but they are very small.

2. This discovery (more important, more important) than the previous one.

3. It is much (easier, easiest) to make parts out of plastic than out of metal or wood.

4. This is the (better, best) laboratory in our institute.

5. Aluminum (lighter, lightest) known metal.

6. Hydrogen (lighter, lightest) of the elements.

Specify the parts of speech of the following words.

(Indicate parts of the pronunciation of the following words): extremely, means, in essence, constituting, regular, relative, definition, association, proof, type.

Find words with similar sound forms and the same meanings in both Russian and English (There are words marked with significant sound and meaning in Russian and English): various, change, thermometer, cylinder, gas, sample, microscope, explore, centimeter, meter, gram, distance, volume, liter, heat, calorie, temperature, millimeter, often.

Read and translate the following root words (Read and translate root words): observe, observe; peace, restlessness, restlessness; suspend, suspension; to collide, to collide; hard, hardly, hardness; power, powerful; attract, attractive, attraction; squeeze, squeeze.

Translate the following groups of words (Translate the possibility of a group of words): consider - significant - consideration; form - form - form - formal; contain - container; public - publicity - publish - publisher.

The second stage of application in the construction of phrases and sentences, in accordance with the nature of the decision in each individual case of the statement of the future students. Phrases and sentences are built according to the laws of semantic integration in a tight space with grammatical norms. We give examples of such games.

Make sentences using the following model (Using a phrase using this model): Furnace operation data. - Data on the operation of the furnace. Temperature control, aluminum production, distillation process.

Write a continuation of the sentences (Finish the sentences):

1. The scientist worked hard on ...

2. It was very important to solve this...

3. They couldn't finish their work without...

4. When Dmitry Mendeleev went to the gymnasium, he was interested in ...

Answer the question using the following words and phrases: What are the main characteristics of solids? (Answer the question using possible words and phrases: What are the main characteristics of solids?) Solid, defined shape, heap of powder, grains, tiny cubes, fixed shape, crystalline substance, millions of ions held together, regular pattern.

In order to learn vocabulary that has not remained in the passive vocabulary, it is necessary not only to read and translate texts in the specialty, but also to use various terms in colloquial speech in accordance with a given need. Here are some examples of questions and tasks for advanced students who are able to freely

use professional vocabulary in oral speech.

Name the average room temperature in Celsius and Fahrenheit (Name the positive room temperature in Celsius and Fahrenheit).

Describe the laboratory in which you usually work. What is it equipped with? (Describe the laboratory in which you usually work. What is it equipped with?)

Name the outstanding chemical properties ... (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) (Name the chemical properties of any element - oxygen, particles, etc.).

Agree or disagree (Agree or disagree):

1. Nitrogen is one of the most common elements on Earth.

2. The composition of the atmosphere is constant.

3. Air usually contains only gases.

4. Inert gases make up approximately 1% of the atmosphere.

5. Inert gases include oxygen.

Think about the possible reasons for these mysterious events, and then compare your ideas to history.

Assimilation requires professional vocabulary in the course of group discussions below the standard of living, the development of students' skills and abilities of independent reading of Russian-language literature in their specialty, the study of scientific conversations, as well as writing diploma and term papers; reports meeting their interests.

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